SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1893.

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 Postage to Foreign Countries added.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Inaugural.

The inauguration address of Mr. CLEVE-DAND begins by declaring that there are certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government." Of these the first is "the exposure of a sound and stable currency to degradation:" and this peril is of a character that should arouse to activity the most en-Hightened statesmanship." He promises to exercise every executive power "deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster."

Another danger that confronts us, and is "not less serious," he describes as "the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government sepecial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of the voters, he says, has condemned the maintenance of protection for protection's sake; and it also demands the destruction of the whole "progeny of paternalism." This destruction requires a refusal of bounties and subsidies to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises," and "a challenge of wild and reckiess pension expenditure." with the limit of public appropriations to the public necessity.

He holds also that appointments to office, "Instead of being the rewards of partisan activity." should be bestowed on those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them." He commends the good accomplished by civil service reform and the further usefulness it promises.

Still another peril he finds in "immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting Production and fixing prices," and these he pronounces to be conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases unnatural. He says that they should be "reached and restrained by Federal power," so far as the general Government can reach them.

The rights of citizenship should be protected, without regard to race or color, and the Indians should be led to civilization.

As to the tariff, changes in it, says the President, must be made "wisely and without vindictiveness," and on the principle that "the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people." He adds that "anxiety for the redemption of pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious, and disinterested effort." Even if failure is caused by insuperable obstacles it will hardly be excused, and if caused by fault or neglect "the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability."

Of the annexation of Hawaii the address says nothing, nor is there any word which furnishes a clue to the attitude of the new Administration on that question.

The Claims of Hawaii

The discussion of the Hawalian question has naturally proceeded for the most part on the basis of the benefit which annexation may bring to the United States. But Hawaif's place, and to look at the problem with her eyes.

Hawaii has long been led to believe that the peculiar relations assumed by the United States toward her, in the face of European powers, would end in her absorption into the American system, wheneve she should find that her independence and prosperity could not be maintained outside. Twenty-five years ago, President ANDREW JOHNSON, in recommending a reciprocity treaty which Mr. SEWARD had negotiated, declared that such a treaty. while not materially diminishing our revenues, "would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations, until the people of the islands shall of themselves. at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission to the Union." This prophetic utterance, which has now come to pass, was in perfect accord with the actual treaty of annexation that had been negotiated many years before, under Secretary Marcy, and which had been dropped on account of the death of the King, as his successor did not desire to ratify it, and the immediate fear of foreign aggression had ceased.

With these precedents, Secretary BLAINE was announcing no new doctrine when in 1882 he declared that "if through any cause neutrality should be found by Hawaii impracticable, this Government would then unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking ayowedly an American solution of the grave issues presented." Hawaii has had presented to her, for the guidance of her foreign policy, the uniform public assertions of the United States for half a century, notably under President TYLER. President PIERCE, President JOHNSON, and President ARTHUR, as to the existence of special American relations with her, based on her geographical position and on the predominance of our trade in her ports and of our property interests in her islands. She has had the record of a treaty of an nexation almost accomplished nearly forty years ago, and abandoned of her own will. Her Commissioners also plead to-day in their suit " the American origin of Hawali's civilization, laws, and judicial system, and the tendency from the earliest days to look to the United States for support not only against foreign aggression, but in matters of business, commerce, and social life."

The truth is that we cannot justly impose political obligations upon Hawaii without rnereby creating reciprocal duties for ourselves. If we call upon her through fifty years to recognize the existence of a special dependence upon the United States which is to prevent her from seeking alliances elsewhere, this dependence, although most gladly recognized by Hawaii. vet obviously gives her special claims upon us in any great crisis like the present. We are forced to-day to remetaber what was proposed to her in 1851. and what our statesmen have repeatedly declared to be the alternative whenever she should conclude that her political system and destiny must be changed. Gen. ECHOPIELD, while commanding the milltary division of the Pacific, in 1875, with are necessary limits to the development of

could appreciate the value of Hawaii, as the only natural outpost to the defences of the Pacific coast," declared even then that the islands "have not and never can have the power to maintain their own neutrality." adding that "we cannot refuse the islands the little aid they need, and at the same time deny their right to seek it elsewhere.' That we do, and always must, deny that right is, of course, clear; and the other alternative is that of ald not through a protectorate, which is unknown to our political system, and un-American, but through annexation, which has been familiar ever since 1803, when JEFFERSON established it in a case far more extensive

It may be suggested that our country has fully discharged all obligations by its system of reciprocity treaties, which have been of enormous benefit to Hawali during the last seventeen years. It is certainly true that Hawaii has been thus benefited, her current revenues having been more than tripled, and the means having thus been afforded her to make great internal improvements. But Commissioner Thurston points out, in the North American Review, that, great as has been the loss of our customs revenue, amounting to over \$40,000,000 on Hawaiian products, through the remission of duties under the treaty, these losses have been more than made up by accruing advantages. Mr. Thurston is not an unprejudiced witness, but we are only concerned with his figures. These credit the United States with a total remission on sugar, rice, paddy. and molasses of \$42,680,796, the other free imports being of small account. Against this amount is to be put the customs duties remitted by Hawaii, \$3,560,999; the increase of American sugar production there, including the lands owned by Americans, profits made by them, and commissions paid to them, making an aggregate of \$41,-072,468; a profit of 10 per cent. on an inof \$32,447,510 in exports to crease Hawaii, making \$3,244,751; an increase in American shipping engaged in Hawaiian trade, \$2,954,950; freights earned by American ships, \$8,977,441; American property in Hawaii, exclusive of sugar and ships, \$8,973,505; finally, premiums of American nsurance companies, \$2,189,350. The total American gains under the treaty Mr. THUESTON figures at \$70,973,464; and, deducting the remitted duties already spoken of we have a net American profit of \$28,292,668. Thus it would appear, if these figures are correct, that we do not discharge our political obligations toward Hawnii by any supposed losses under the

reciprocity treaty. But Mr. THURSTON also finds that, with the recent tariff changes, the advantages to Hawaii for the year 1892 will probably be \$304,613 on United States duties remitted and duties collected on American imports, while the treaty advantages to the United States from duties remitted by Hawaii and from duties collected on Hawaiian imports will be \$435,526, thus making a difference of \$130,913 in our favor. Accordingly, as the matter now stands. Hawaii cannot grant special privileges in her harbors to any other foreign country, nor can she even negotiate a commercial reciprocity with any country but ours under the existing trenty; and yet she gives us a bonus of \$130,000 for these relations. Surely, the financial as well as the political exigency shows that the islands have some claim on us. Let Hawaii come in!

Defend the Pacific Coast.

The Chamber of Commerce at Port Towns end urges the general Government, in a memorial recently received at the national capital, to fortify the seaboard from the Columbia River to Puget Sound.

Since this timely memorial was forwarded its importance has been increased by the announcement that an agreement has been reached in the long controversy be tween the Dominion and the imperial Government over the fortification of Esquimalt. At the naval station there, at Vic-It is well also to put ourselves for a time in | toria, and at Vancouver, which is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Rail way, strong defences have been planned and now an agreement has been reached that the imperial Government will build and arm them and the Dominion defray the cost of the garrisons. The London Morning Post has said that "the annexation of Hawaii by the United States might be regarded as a counter move to fortifying Esquimalt." It is true that annexing the slands will remove a source of peril to our Pacific coast, but there are other needs.

The growing importance of the world's commerce in the Pacific is manifest, and to Puget Sound, close upon whose waters are the guns of Esquimalt, belongs a large part of our Pacific mercantile marine. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce thinks that this Puget Sound steam and sail marine may amount to 400,000 tons. The new dry dock in Puget Sound, which will be one of the largest in the country, will probably become the centre of an important naval station whose approaches should be covered by forts; and the high bluffs in that region furnish excellent natural sites for batteries which could keep hostile vessels

under their fire for a long-distance. It may be suggested that, with the configuration of Puget Sound, submarine mines could be relied on to protect the principal channels; but the Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce has pointed out the objection that there is a depth of water ranging from twenty-four to forty-four fathoms between Point Wilson and Admiralty Head, and of twenty to sixty-two fathoms between the latter and Marrowstone Point. On the other hand, the front and cross fires from batteries on the bluffs at these three points would keep a ship under range for a total distance of sixteen miles, and even mortar batteries would cover a distance, outside and inside, of twelve miles. In other words, a hostile entrance there could be made impossible. The Monterey, with her powerful 12-inch and 10-inch guns, is a great source of protection to the Pacific coast, but she will chiefly be a harbor defender for San Francisco, as the Miantonomoh is for New York. Puget Sound may in time have its own monitors, but forts are less expensive

to maintain, and can mount more guns. The Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce has placed before Congress facts and figures upon the clearances of American vessels in foreign and coastwise trade that show the great commercial value of Puget Sound. Besides the grain, the hops, the timber, and the fisheries of that region, its coal supply is important to our vessels, as it would be to an enemy finding lodgment there. In the State of Washington the iron indus try is also beginning to be developed. The annexation of Hawaii will more particularly affect the California coast, southwest of which Honolulu lies; but the northern or Puget Sound extremity of our line is more concerned with the Vancouver Island

stronghold, right at its gates. Puget Sound is also the natural base of naval protection for Alaska, to which it is so much nearer than Mare Island. There

headquarters at San Francisco, where he Alaska, yet, as current events show, even in that distant region important international controversies may arise. Thus in every way the strategic and commercial value of the Puget Sound region supports additional argument in its favor.

Registration.

The Albany Assembly has advanced to a third reading what is known as the Personal Registration law, a measure of political equalization which has inspired the vigorous and excited opposition of Republicans, and aroused a little opposition, too, among some Democrats who are unfamiliar with the conditions the bill seeks to correct. The Press refers to it as "an attempt to rob country voters of the right of the franchise;" and the same public teacher calls upon rural freemen generally at the spring elections "to rebuke the plot" of the Legislature by electing Republican Supervisors and Republican county officials.

But what are the facts? At the present time there are two registry laws in existence in this State; one for the cities and large towns, which are usually Democratic, and another for the villages and hamlets, which are usually Republican. In the former, a citizen who wishes to vote must personally, each year, present himself at the polling place, swear to his qualifications, have them subjected to inquiry, and then have his name enrolled. In the country districts the voting list of one year serves the purposes of the ensuing year's election; and a citizen may have his name added by proxy, by the act of a neighbor. relative, or friend. In other words, the city resident must appear twice at the polling place in order to vote; the country resident needs to attend only once.

The Personal Registration bill aims at uniformity: one law for all, city and country alike; no exceptions, no exemptions, and no discriminations. It is a Democratic measure, and the Democratic party in this State is absolutely committed to the principle of the political equality of all citizens before the law. In convention, in party gatherings, and in public meetings, its representatives have pledged themselves to see this equality established in the matter of registration. The power to end the existing discrimination rests in Democratic hands, a responsibility which accompanies control of both branches of the Legislature. The members of both are to be elected again in November, and the plain duty of the party

is to keep its pledge to the voters. The Republicans in the Legislature occupy an untenable defensive position in opposing this just and salutary measure. Originally the principle of personal registry was applied only to New York and Brooklyn. Then other large cities were included, then the minor cities, and finally all the incorporated cities in the State. Step by step the Republicans fought persistently, but unsuccessfully, against the application of the law. They have now reached what may be described. without offence, as their last ditch, the small villages of the State in which they still preponderate.

Throughout the whole controversy the only objection they have had to urge against the extension of the registry system has been that it would cut down the Republican vote by depriving their party leaders of a penefit which the Democratic party leaders in the large cities do not enjoy. That's all.

Such is, in brief, the situation of affairs regarding the Personal Registration law w pending in the Legislature. The Democrats are intent upon passing it and the Republicans upon defeating it, but the people of the State approve it, demand it, and hold the Democrats responsible for securing it. Pass it!

Its Day is Over.

This letter is from the Rev. HENRY A. WESTALL, the pastor of the Universalist

Church in Jersey City: "You say that in the whole of there are only about 50,000 members of Universalist hurches. This is true; but these figures do not represent the full strength of Universalism as an organic force. Under our peculiar polity there are generally two organizations in one—a parish, containing all wh contribute to the support of public worship, and a church, containing only those who have made a public profession of their faith and re-ceived the right hand of fellowship; but both parish and church assent to the same creed test. Only about one-third of the members of the Jersey City parish, of which the writer is pastor, are members of the church, though all accept the creed dopted by the denomination near the beginning of this century. If, therefore, the same proportion holds elsewhere, the total number of Universalists in the Union would be about 150,000, or just three times the imber you have given.

"To be stre, even this showing is nothing to beast of; but, since Universalism as an organized body is not yet a century old, and on one point, at least, it represents a radical departure from so-called orthodoxy its growth has been, perhaps, as great as we could ex-

In all Protestant churches substantially the same state of things prevails. The number of people contributing to the support of public worship is much greater than the number of actual communicants, and both practically "assent to the same creed est," except in making "a public profession of their faith." In these churches the great majority of the congregation usually retire when the communion is to be cele brated, though before going out they had epeated the creed with the rest. If, for instance, the Episcopal Church should count in its fold all those who contribute to the support of its worship, its numbers would be far greater than they appear in the official statistics of its adherents. Among those giving assent to its 'creed test." without partaking of its comnunion, are many who are diligent in at tendance on its services, and some even who are conspicuous in the management of the temporal affairs of the parishes. In the other churches it is the same generally. Hence the polity of the Universalist body cannot be called " peculiar."

Neither is Mr. WESTALL justified in saying that organized Universalism "repre sents a radical departure from so-called or thodoxy." It may have been so once; it is so no longer. At present Protestant sentiment generally is universalistic. The doctrine of hell is no more preached n Protestant churches. The great theme in them all is the love and mercy of God and not the terrors of the law. The origin of the demand for revision of the Westminster Confession was rebellion of the Presbyterians against hell. They wanted to get damnation and everlasting torture out of their creed. Reference to a subject so revolting as hell is no longer permissible in decorous Protestant pulpits.

Even the Roman Catholic Professor, Sr. GEORGE MIVART, has been arguing that it is allowable for Catholies to hope, if not believe, that " the condition of the damped in hell is one of evolution and gradual amelioration," with the consequence that happiness exists among them. He propounds this view, too, for the express purpose of holding within the Church "very many Catholics who are tried by the general teaching of the clergy with respect to hell and its eternal

flery torments:" and he refers specifically to "an American priest of much experience," who had assured him that one great obstacle to conversions in America was the moral disapproval the plea for protection which has just been so generally felt to the doctrine made for it, and the comparative case with of hell as commonly understood." He conwhich this protection may be secured is an | tends that "any doctrine or principle which contradicts a distinct ethical intuition" revolts the conscience, and that "as Cardinal NEWMAN has so eloquently declared, our

> wn individual conscience." When organized Universalism actually represented "a radical departure from socalled orthodoxy" there was some reason for its existence; but now it represents nothing peculiar. It is a protest against a belief which has been discarded. The Universalists are eligible for admission into orthodox churches so far as their universalism goes, and they can even get into the Presbyterian Church, in the New York Presbytery at least, if they do not believe in the Bible. Why, then, are there any Universalists at all as a distinct denomination?

supreme guide is and must always be our

Improve Baseball! The Fourth of March will be a great day this year. It not merely will mark the reentrance of the Democratic party to the possession of all branches of the Federal Sovernment, but it will be the beginning of a period of economic change such as even Americans of mature age have not seen. The Fourth of March will be a great day, big with the fate of the Democracy. Yet there will be in the March calendar at least one other day not wholly unworthy to be mentioned with March 4, on the list of fate. We mean, of course, March 7, 1893. On that day the meeting of the National League of Baseball Cranks will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; and mighty constitutional changes, full of solemn imporand not without effect upon the circulation of our fifty-cent pieces, will be de-liberated. Shall the Diamond be enlarged? Shall the pitcher be removed from his present shrine to infield centre, and his box thus be disestablished? Shall the Flat Bat be discarded? Shall the game be simplified? Shall there be "a lucid definition of a balk "

To this last question we say yea and many of 'em, except that a lucid definition of a balk is not, as far as we know, within the present resources of lexicography. A balk is a balk. What is a balk?

In regard to the pitcher: This genius might well suffer a setback. If the pitcher were set back, the result would be, we suppose, that he would pitch balls which could he found by the bat. The learned gentlemen who receive more or less colossal wages for going through the forms of playing the now practically obsolete game of baseball, object to a game that sends the fielders hunting. . The Fool Public, which is allowed to provide the more or less colossal salaries. likes a batting game. The more the ball is whacked the greater the joy of the spectators. This may not be Science, but it is Fact, likewise Fun. The evolution of the pitcher, who, after inconceivable delays, tortures, circumspections, witcheraft, and damphoolery multitudinous, finally "delivered" a ball seen principally by an umpire, has destroyed the gayety of the benchers. In baseball, as in boxing, it is the "swat" and not the guard that counts. Our best citizens don't expose themselves to the calamities of the weather, and the solicitations of the score-card demon, for the purpose of seeing eighteen wooden men do the lignum act. They want to see the batsman lift the ball, even if he lames a dog outside the grounds with it. Since the days of MI-CHAEL ANGELO KELLY, the theory has seemed to prevail among the Dandies of the Diamond that strong men and brave women go out for to see them be. This is a mistake. Eighteen barber's poles, or a Provident wood yard, are just as cheerful and attractive as the conventional baseball collection of sticks. In baseball, people want motion, not rest. If setting the pitcher back will contribute to the poetry of the motion, back let him go. He can't go too far back. The pitcher has asserted himself too much. We deprecate violence, but it must have occurred to humanitarians that the supply of pitchers might be reduced with advantage. The pitcher, as an imitation of the irreplaceable tenor, has fatiguing qualities. As for the pitcher's box, we advocate "sonking" the pitcher, or else he should be put underground, and be allowed to come up and throw a ball at the bat and retire until the ball has been returned to him. The conspiculty of his box has had a deteriorating effect upon his minor morals. He acts too

much; he pitches too little. Without wishing to suggest radical changes, we may be allowed to favor the abolition of the lay pitcher; likewise of the catcher in the mask. There is no use for a catcher. He is useful at times as a thrower, but why should be be expected to catch? A good solid fence that reflects the growing surliness of the pitcher is preferable. A pitcher that makes a real balk, should be slain in his box or made an umpire.

Let us have improved baseball.

Another Blow for Woman. The Kansas House of Representatives, which has many Populist members, adopted on Thursday a resolution providing for submitting to a popular vote in 1894. a constltutional amendment enabling women of the age of 21 years to vote freely and on all occasions. On the same day the House of Representatives of South Dakota, which has a small Populist representation, defeated, after a stormy session, by 50 to 27, the bill granting women municipal suffrage There is probably very little expectation in Kansas, except among the Populists, that the amendment will be approved.

Wyoming is the only State where the suffrage can be exercised on equal terms by both men and women. In 1869, while Wyo ming was a Territory of only 9,000 inhabitants, its Legislature conferred suffrage on women by a law which was as short and sweet as the subject demanded. Here it is, a model for brevity in legislation:

"Section 1. That every woman of the age of 21 years calding in this Territory may, at the next election to e holden under the laws thereof, cast her yote. "rection 2 This act will take effect and be suforced

from and after its passage." Under this law some women (very few of them, 600 in a voting population of 3,000) voted the next year. But the vast economic, social, and administrative changes which were heralded as certain to attend this electoral innovation, have not, up to date, made their coveted appearance. The women of Wyoming, as a rule, take little interest in voting, and its growth in wealth, intelligence, sobriety, and the arts has been rather below than above the standard of other far Western States. At the present time there is in Wyoming a lower ratio of female inhabitants than in any other State or Territory of the United States with the single exception of Montans. For every 100 males, Kansas has 89 females; Arizona 63: New Mexico, 84: South Dakota, 82: North Dakota, 80; Oklahoma, 78; Idaho, 64; Washington, 60, and Wyoming, 54. The boon of equal suffrage has not therefore added to the attractiveness of Wyoming for im-

migrants. It seems, if anything, to have had a deterrent effect, especially upon

women immigrants. Since the adoption of the Wyoming law efforts have been made for a similar provision in other States. In Kansas women can now vote at municipal elections, and in some other States they can vote on certain other public questions, particularly those connected with education, liquor licenses, new taxation, and local improvements. In a few localities they can vote for school officers. The right is timidly, sparingly,

and somewhat carelessly exercised by women, unless, as was the case not long ago in Boston, some serious question happens to be involved.

The Prohibitionists at their Cincinnati Convention in June resolved that "no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex." This deliverance did not assist their campaign materially, if at all; and other political parties are not likely to be encouraged by their example to domand for women a right which the latter seem entirely too indomnt to seek, or, when obtained, adverse to exercise.

Now that the Legislature of the awayahead State of Washington has prohibited the use of cigarottes within the State's limits, we shall keep an eye upon the smoke that arises out there. If we do not discern any eigarette smoke, which is peculiar both in appearance and in odor, we shall proudly confess that the Legislature of Washington is more powerful than that of any other State in the American

We are informed that Ex-President HAR-RISON has made a very astisfactory engagement with Senator STANFORD of California to deliver an annual course of ten lectures upon onstitutional law in the Stanford University. with a remuneration of \$1,000 for each lecture, or \$10,000 for the course, his engagement to begin the present year. The Chicago University offered him a professorship soon after the election of last November, but the California offer was the most advantageous in several respects. It has an especial advantage in that it gives him the privilege of delivering the whole of a year's course of lectures within a period of ten weeks. The course will be opened in the last week of October and finished before the end of the year. All the rest of his time can be devoted to the practice of law in Indianapolis; and he will doubtless have a larger and more profitable practice than he had before his election to the Presidency. Thus he has good assurance of a very fair income.

His engagement with the Stanford University must be beneficial to that institution as well as to Gen. HARRISON. His name will attract students and will add to the reputation f the university. We have no doubt that his lectures will be thoughtful, learned, succinct. and instructive; and he can render them pecultarly attractive by giving illustrations of his experiences in dealing with questions of onstitutional law while in the office of President of the United States. He will have sev eral important documents at his command Mr. BLAINE'S papers will be of service to him. those of the Democratic masters, but they will

The ex-President cannot have any need of making money. He must be at least comfortably fixed, as indeed he was before he be came President. There is no reason to believe that he has spent one-half of the \$200,000 which he has received in salary during the past four years. He is a man of frugal habits, with no expensive tastes or freaks. He has given very few costly entertainments. He can official account. His name has not been assolated with any speculative adventures. He has not an expensive family, and the wife whose death he mourns was an example o the homely virtues, a model American woman and wife. All through his Presidency he has illustrated that "republican simplicity" of

We suppose that ex-President Harrison has undertaken to perform the duties in which he will soon be engaged because he desires to lead a useful and an active life, because he is of energetic mind, enjoys good health, and likes to take a part in the business of the world. We wish him success and many years.

He had better give up the notion that he will ever again be President of the United States. By doing so he will save himself from a great deal of harasement, and can live in peace and content.

We must try to console our Havana contemporary, La Union Constitucional, even as we have consoled our Mexican contemporary, El Tiempo. We give assurance that we, the American people, do not desire to seize Cuba by force and arms; we declare that the Americans are not a land-grabbing mob, longing for chance to grab the land of the Cubans: we pledge our word that we do not desire to reduce the Cubans to vassalage, or to grow rich by their ruin. If these affirmations are not satisfactory to La Union Constitucional wo shall suffer regret, for we cannot make them stronger, and we do not intend to repeat them every day. It is now our business to say that our Havana contemporary speaks offensively when it calls us "egotists." That is a harsh word. We do not like it. We ought to resent its application to us. We request that it be Let us be friends. Cuba is lovely: this coun-

try is big. We ought to respect each other It is our happiness to send millions of dollars to Cuba every year; it is our privilege to enjoy the good things she gives us. Our interests are mutual. In the old cathedral of Havana are the ashes of Christopher Columbus. to whom we, as well as the Cubans, are so nuch indebted.

We now have the right to say that the brave Cubans ought to break the Spanish yoke. It is a hard yoke of rusted iron. Cuba ought to be free. She ought not to be subject to a foreign power, or held by foreign soldiery, or ruled by foreign officials, or robbed by foreign tax gatherers. She ought to shine in ner own right as the Queen of the Antilles. If after she has won her freedom, she be pleased to ask us to take her under our protection, we pledge our flag to her safety; we promise her wealth and honor; she shall stand preriess among the States of the Amerlean Union.

By resorting to force and violence the Cherokee boomers are surely defeating their own ends. They cannot be permitted to grab the Strip before it is opened by law, and, if they keep on trying to do so, the opening must be postponed until they are brought to order by force. A lot of them broke into it last week. jumped the claims which they are crazy to preempt, and challenged the Government to drive them off. The troops out thereabout are now moving toward them, and they are just as sure to take the back track as all other rebels have taken it. The jumpers are brave men genuine Westerners, and they have given no tice that they will stand up for fair play; but we cannot believe that they will fight, or try to carry out the dreadful threats they have made Firstly, they are Americans; secondly, they are in the wrong; thirdly, they believe in the law: fourthly, they respect the troops, and lastly, they reverence the American flag tomuch to fire at it. They are bound to be beaten if they raise a racket; the opening must be stponed if they do not keep still; and, if it is, they cannot put in the spring crops, and will have even tougher times than they have

ever yet had. It was only last Wednesday that Congress appropriated the money to pay the Cherokoes for their lands, and a big pile of money it is. \$8,595,000. The Cherokees must have that money before we can get a clear title to the strip or give a clear title to the boomers. It would be hard for us to express it out there by noon of to-morrow, which is the time the omers have set for grabbing the whole of

the Strip. We are well disposed toward them; we know they have waited patiently for a long time: we request them to give us till next Saturday night for a settlement. Anyhow, we

tell them to keep still. We cannot tell how far the great religious revival in Peekskill has influenced Peekskill politics; but we have a remarkable item of political news from there. It is that the Republicans, sitting in convention, have set up a Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty, who will also be supported by the Independents! Truly here is an incident worthy of that "era of good feeling" which is said to have set in since the election of last November. All the parties and factions in Peekskil! join hands around that good Democrat, STEPHEN D. HORrox, who has already held the office of Mayor for two terms. This is interesting. We do not yet know what the religious revival had to do with it. Some of the Peekskill Republicans opposed Horron in the Convention, but had these men felt the power of the revival? Some of the Peckskill Democrats who are opposed to Horrox have put up another candidate, but were any of them converted to religion last month?

There is reason to believe that the Peekskill revival will be memorable in Peekskill history though discouraging to that eminent Peeks killian and strenuous Republican, Dr. DEPEW.

There cannot be seen in any city of all the world, a finer, brawnier, suppler, brighter, or better hundred thousand boys and girls between the ages of seven and sixteen, than time. Not the least pleasing part of them may be beheld in the upper parts of the city.

We suppose that if, in case of the passage of the Irish Home Rule bill, the Orangemen of Ulster try to get up a rebellion, the British Government will take care of them. We suppose that if they attempt to carry out the threats which they are making, the British army will give them a lesson. The law-abiding people of Ireland, the people who recognize the authority of Parliament and of her Majesty's Government, cannot be asked to suffer any trouble on account of the Orange tice of them. The British Government must crush any faction which rises against its pow er, and must protect its peaceful subjects The Orangemen will surely be punished if ther offer any resistance to an act of Parliament, while the Home Rulers of Ireland stand at one side, under the shield of royalty.

It is surely time that the slave trade, a most horrible trade, was stopped in Africa. The purpose of the Congo Free State to aid in suppressing it is commendable, and the means it is taking to carry out that purpose are praiseworthy. The Arab malefactors who crimes are indescribable. African civilization cannot be advanced while they are permitted to exist. We wish success to the Free State forces that have taken the field against the inhuman gangs under the black flag of the son

WOMEN IN ART.

Exhibition of the Bureau of Applied Arts for the World's Fair.

When the cultivated women of the Bureau of Applied Arts of the Board of Woman Managers for the State of New York set out to get together a show of what they could do they were perfectly well aware, as has proven to be the case, that they could collect a much larger exhibit than they could hope with reason to send to Chicago. But out of the present show they hope to select what will eventually go West to be shown in the Woman's building as representative of the work in art of the women able display. Out of it, it is safe to say, it is possible to select such a display as will be creditable to the women of the State and to the State.

The present collection will remain until March 13 at the American Art Gallery. It comprises a very interesting collection of drawings, cartoons, works in stained glass, wallpaper designs, ornamental designs in leather, pottery, textiles, embroideries, book covers, and laces. The details are too great to be no ticed at this time, but it is interesting to note that these various articles are submitted for the final selection.

Out of the exhibits now displayed a final reselection is to be made for the World's Fair and it will be shown in the Woman's building of the World's Fair.

Successful Operations.

om the Wall Street Daily News, March Grover Cleveland goes back to the White House a much richer man than when he left it. His profits in Wall street in Consolidated Gas, Chicago Gas, and

Sugar, are estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

To Help Dr. Talmage. To the Editor of The Sun-Siri In your leans of vesterday I note the financial straits of the Brooklyn abernacie. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has millions

tout! With the proverbial generosity and goaheadativeness of The Nex, why cannot you ploueer a movement of this kind. Our paper here, the Coviet How File, would take the ayency for collecting I am sure, for it publishes one of his sermions every week.

Overke Bay, March S. L. E. HORRINGTON.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Another exploring expedition into the interior of the sustration continent is soon to be equipped by Sir homas Elder, and to start under the leadership of Mr. David Lindsay

Flying foxes are distressing the agriculturists in ome parts of Australia, and a local paper says that a be present rate of increase it is greatly feared the vill soon become almost as great a menace as the rab bit pest. A camp of the foxes, about four miles from Erina, New South Wales, contains fully 100,000 of the pesis, "and when disturbed they rise like a cloud ab curing the sun." The music hall seems to be about the best paying of

public entertainment ventures in London, and the con-version of theatres into music halls and the opening o-new halls goes on apace. The New Olympic Theatre in the latest to be converted into a sheatre of varieties The Empire Music Hall pays an average yearly divi-dend of 70 per cent; the Albambra 25 per cont.; the Tivoli, 20 per cent, and the Pavillon, 16 per cent-facts which may have had some influence on New York

managers in recent and rumored experiments.
"Tara-ra Boom-de-ay" has just reached Sierra
Leone, and, according to reports, it has touched the atives in the r most susceptible spot. At a recon oncert, attended by a large free-list gallery audience made up of natives, mostly clad in shirts only, one of the singers care Tarara "with the usual gymnastic accompanion of "The effect was magical," says the report. The native audience rose to their feet. kicked up their 'ere, and howled their 'Boom-de-ay's' in their vernacular. The more timorous portion of the audience retired, the concert was stopped, and the whole place was given up to the devotees of 'Ta-ra ra. The seats offered no obstacles to the performan over the vicinity." At last reports Ta-ra-ra was in pos-session of the coast, the dance, and the yells of the singers were heard all

Grammar for the Times. Teacher-Nellie Smith, compare the word " late." Nellie (whose father edits an evening paper)-Late

FOR THE MOHAMMEDANS.

ast, extra.

To Be Studied by the Moslew Missionary Muhammad Webb.

Cultertion of Hymna for the Use of the Pea Mechanists, by the Rev. John Wesley. A. M. Sun of unclouded righteousness, With healing in Thy wings arise. A sail benighted world to block, Which now in sin and error lies.

The smoke of the infernal cave.
Which half the Curistian world oberapead
Disperse, thou bleave the high, and save
The souls by that impostor led.
That arabithlet, as satar hold.
Who quite destroyed Thy Asian fold. to might the blood of sprinking cry for these who sport the sprinkled blood? Assert they give on Detty. Stretch and these arm Thou Triune Ged? The Trutarian remisers! And chake his use rine tack to he?! Come. Father, Sen, and Holy Ghast, Thee Thray in One, and time in Tures! Beaume Tuy one, for ages lost, Furnish the dire apostasy; Thy entwersal claim maintain. And Lord of the creation reign:

It is best to break up a catarrhai cold in its e stages by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, thereby save yourself much risk and misery.—Adu,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The usual Lenten dulness has prevailed in tertainments of the quietest and most tranquil ature. The weather, moreover, has been what s well described by the pet British word beastly," and the streets have been in a con dition which makes lecomotion, whether on foot or in a carriage, painful if not impossible Sloppy or slippory sidewalks, and a roadway which compels even the fleetest horses to grawl at a snall's pace, are exasperating to the lion for home comforts. The consequence has een aslackening in the activity of social circulation and the promotion of that rost which

o many at this season come to require. The unusually inclement and prolonged winter has also brought into bold prominence the infitness of most of our New York houses for large entertainments in cold and stormy veather. Scarcely one of them is built with an entrance so sheltered from the wind and rain or snow that guests can enter and leave without getting chilled or wet. Awnngs, not always provided, are an imperfect substitute for the European parte-cachères and descentes à courert, and the absence of anyroom exposes the entire house every time the front door is opened to cold blasts of air, trying even to those who, well wrapped up, are coming or going, and positively dangerous to those who have discarded their cloaks and coats. Of the minor inconveniences of insufficient reception rooms and cramped and illarranged drawing rooms there is not so much to complain, but it is undenlable that our architects have yet much to learn in the way of contriving residences which shall be at once luxurious and comfortable.

Mrs. Dodge's musical on Wednesday even-ing was a very pretty affair. The room in which it was held is in excellent taste, and its walls of rose-tinted brocade lighted with tall lamps and candelabra, which were reflected from innumerable mirrors, produced an extremely good effect. Beauty was well represented by Mrs. Duncan Eillott, Mrs. Roche Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Miss Cora Randolphi and there was abundance of wealth, fashion and chie to make up the grand total.

The Callender-De Forest musical on Friday evening was in many respects the finest and nost successful of the series. Despite the abominable condition of the streets and the threatening weather, the assemblage was a numerous as on any previous evening, and the entertainment was marked by Miss Callender's personal execution of a number of vocal pieces well chosen and admirably rendered. Her singing of Wagner's "Dreams" and of Brangane's warning call, from his "Tristan and Isolde." elicited even from the professional musicians present warm comnendation, which to the less knowing portion of the audience seemed amply deserved by her pure, clear voice and just intonation. In addition she sang two songs from Bizet's "Carmen" which were favorably received. Mr. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra played several well-selected pieces with their usual skill, and Mr. Rummel executed on the plane a suite by Olsen, with string accompaniment

It is reported that Mesars. Lispenard Stewart and Lanfear Norrie propose to have profes sional stage dancing and singing for the amusement of their friends after their 'beauty" dinner on Monday night, but those who know these young gentlemen refuse to believe any such rumor. There have been bachelor parties and even "hen" clubs and dinners, where music hall and the café chantant came boldly to the front, but Mr. Stewart and Mr. Norrie do not belong to that set. Wedding cards for after-Easter marriages will

soon be fluttering about in card baskets and on hall tables. The two nuptial celebrations which all the world is looking forward are Miss Lorillard's and Miss Martin's. Mrs. Bradley Martin is a person of such infinite invention in all social matters, and provided with such unlimited means to carry out her plans, that doubtless something new and striking will make her daughter's marriage memorable, and yet it is difficult to imaging what it can possibly be. Even a noble earl can be only a gentleman in faultless morning dress at his own wedding, and given a pretty bride, a church, a Bishop, a wedding ring, and a wedding breakfast, with unlimited presents in the background, which far "out-shine the wealth of Ormus and of Ind." Mrs. Bradley Martin devise? It is hardly likely that all the smart people in London whom Lord Craven counts among his relatives and friends will allow themselves to be imported for the occasion; and if we are to have only New York fashionables in Easter bonnets and spring costumes, with an outside fringe of rag. tag, and bobtall, such as of Lord Mandeville and Miss Yznaga, no one will go very far to see it. Perhaps after all beauty will triumph over rank, and pretty Miss Maud Lorillard will attract a bigger erowd than the British peer with all his acpossories. At any rate, her wedding will come first, and if there is only light enough in old Calvary Church to show the bridal party to advantage, it cannot fail to be a pretty sight. Other Eastertide weddings will be those of

Miss Alice Cowdin and Mr. Hamilton Hoppin and Miss Bertha; Potter and Mr. Robert Shaw Minturn, for neither of which has the date been yet announced. 'A rosebud garden of girls" will attend Miss Sadie Price to the altar when she marries handsome Archie Pell in Baltimore toward the end of April, for Miss Handy of Richmond. Miss Marie Sterling and her sister of Baltie

more are to be bridesmaids and Miss Louise

Morris maid of honor. Far away in Pekin, China, the land of pigtails and bird's-nest pudding, the pretty daughter of Mr. Augustine Heard, once so well known in Boston and Washington, will be married next month to Baron Von Brandt of Germany. At Lawrence, L. L. the marriage of Miss Pannie Stevens and Capt. Harrington Swann may possibly take place before Easter, and Miss May McClellan, having spoken the vows which bind her to a new religion, wil very shortly pronounce those which make her the wife of Monsieur Desprez.

Meanwhile, pending all these springtime weddings, to say nothing of tableaux, dances, and other festivities, the weary ones have still for their consolation a reception at Mrs. Whiting's next week for the bride, Mrs. Davis: Mrs. Forbes-Leith's evening party, for the homecoming of her son-in-law and daughter. Capt. and Mrs. C. Rosden Burn: the charity concert on the 14th at the new Hotel Waldorf, the last of Miss Callender's charming "at homes with music." on the 17th, and on the same evening. by an unfortunate oversight, the last Nikisch subscription concert at Mrs. Paran Stevens' new home in upper Fifth avenue, which will

then be opened for the first time. While New York has been dult the political capital of the nation has been for the last few days quite the reverse, and its attractions have drawn thither many of our most prominent society people, who have been most hospitably received. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have, among others, added to their reputation for good taste and good breeding, which they won when presiding over the American Embassy in Paris, and as the manners of a nation areas much a part of its history as its morals or its politics, the conventional code that they have established for the reception of a new Administration and the retirement of an out going one is of quite inestimable benefit to the seat of government. The Morton reception on Wednesday was a superb enterninment which, without pride or ostentation, conferred every honor and distinction upon their guests, while the most friendly and cordial welcome was extended to them. As a consequence, the kindest feeling's have pravalled on both sides, and the week in Wash ington has been one of graceful fareweils to old friends and comrades and gracious greetings to the newcomers. Mrs. Morton herself never looked to better advantage than she did while dispensing these last hospitalities of her official life in Washington, and many persons who could look back us well as forward were wondering who among the ladies of the new Cabinet would fill her place.